













## THE CONSTITUTION.

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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE PAID, AT \$1.00 PER MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR. THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE AT ALL TRAINS LEAVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

General Eastern Agent,  
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ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 6, 1887.

**FAIR INDICATIONS for Atlanta,**  
taken at 1 o'clock a. m. **COLD**  
Colder; fair weather. Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee, colder, northerly winds, fair weather.

The county elections passed off quietly yesterday. There was no excitement save in a few counties where the failure to nominate invited contest.

It was remarkable that the snowfall of yesterday was heavier in south Georgia than in north Georgia. In one south Georgia town the people became so hilarious that the stores were shut up and every one went to snowballing.

AN Irish judge, who is probably a brother-in-law to a landlord, in sentencing some rioters in Galway yesterday, took occasion to read a lecture to the military authorities because they did not aid in the work of eviction. The landlords will have to go all the same.

ABOUT two years ago a monthly newspaper called the Centenary was started by the Rev. A. W. Moore, a Methodist preacher, at Florence, S. C. The venture proved a phenomenal success. In less than twelve months the circulation reached between six and seven thousand copies. Mr. Moore developed remarkable points as a canvasser, and wherever he went he got hundreds of new subscribers. The announcement has just been made that the Centenary is dead. The cause of its sudden demise is not given.

## A Warning to the Democratic Party.

The dispatch of our Washington correspondent, printed in yesterday's paper, setting forth Congressman Hiseock's plan for popularizing the republican party is worthy of serious attention. There has been no movement made by the republican party during the past twenty-five years so full of danger to the democratic party as the plan of Mr. Hiseock, the leading republican of the house. Whether the democrats believe this to be true or not, they will have a practical demonstration of it if the proposed plan is carried out.

It is the purpose of Mr. Hiseock, so our Washington correspondent says, to put the republican party fairly and squarely before the country in favor of the repeal of the internal revenue laws. It is further stated that Mr. Hiseock has induced all the republicans on the house committee of ways and means to join him in his movement, and that every democrat on that committee is opposed to it.

If Congressman Hiseock's intentions are clearly outlined, and his plan is carried out and made a general issue, it will do more to cripple the democratic party than anything that has occurred in years. In the last congressional campaign, the democrats lost congressmen in Virginia and in North Carolina, and on this internal revenue issue alone. In one district in North Carolina, a republican, who had been convicted in the United States court for violating the revenue law relating to tobacco, and sentenced to the penitentiary, but who had been pardoned after paying a heavy fine, defeated the regular democratic nominee. The loss of democratic congressmen in Virginia was due almost entirely to the fact that after the democrats came into power, there was no effort made to repeal the outrageous internal revenue law.

When we consider the infamies that have been perpetrated under cover of this law—the oppression and injustice to which innocent men, women and children have been subjected—it is not at all surprising that the law should be unpopular, nor need we be surprised if the democratic party should suffer more serious losses if the leaders persist in ignoring the wishes and desires of the people.

The internal revenue system, from beginning to end, is a war measure and could not have been inaugurated in any other period. It was devised for the purpose of raising revenue for carrying on a great war, and yet, nearly a quarter of a century after the war, with the treasury filling up with surplus revenue, it is still in operation. The houses of people, in a large area of country, are still subject to visitation and search without warrant, by men who are intent only on earning their fees. Citizens, whether they are guilty or innocent, can still be dragged from their homes and friends and lodged in jail, and not a day passes that some fresh outrage of this character is not perpetrated.

The law is not only unjust and un-American, it is unconstitutional for the reason that it levies a tax on one of the agricultural products of the country. Moreover, it is kept up solely for the protection of an immense whiskey ring, the members of which have hundreds of millions of dollars at their back, and who have their paid agents always on hand in Washington to lobby committees and shape the politics of newspaper correspondents and impetuous congressmen. In Russia innocent citizens are dragged away from their homes and tried for alleged crimes out of reach of friends and witnesses. In this land of freedom innocent citizens are dragged from their families without warrant, tried in unfriendly courts and sent to the Siberia of the Albany penitentiary. Even if they manage to disprove the charges against them there is no method by which they can be repaid for their sufferings—for the indignities that have been put upon them. Their families may starve and their crops may be ruined, but they are helpless—as helpless as the unfortunate victims of Russian tyranny. All this is applauded and countenanced by leading democrats in Washington in order that a corrupt whiskey

ring may have a monopoly of the liquor business.

Under these circumstances, and in view of these facts, is it surprising that this law should be unpopular? A similar law created a rebellion in western Pennsylvania in the early days of the republic—a rebellion of such proportions that General Washington, who was then president, and fifteen thousand regular troops were required to suppress it. The law now in operation will create trouble again, for the people are beginning to feel that they are to get no relief from the only power that has a right to repeal the obnoxious measure.

It may sound very nice for the newspapers to announce that "Mr. Bumgardner and Colonel Coldcut have just returned from a raid into Cherokee, Georgia, where they captured an illicit still and three prisoners, and destroyed three barrels of mash." It is never announced in these beautifully written notices that such raids cost the government in the neighborhood of five hundred dollars. Such announcements are very nice, but when the voter comes to think who it is that is backing up this unconstitutional law, and finds that the democrats are as bad as the republicans used to be, it will be difficult to convince him that it is necessary to vote the democratic ticket in order to get rid of these infamous measures.

THE CONSTITUTION has never had the least doubt that Mr. Carlisle's election as speaker was a serious mistake for the democrats. Mr. Carlisle wants to reform the revenue from the standpoint of the whiskey ring. He wants to retain the internal revenue system, to which every real democrat is opposed, and he has run this line until the people in all parts of the country are tired of it. With all his patronage, and with the earnest backing of the whiskey ring, he escaped defeat in his district only by the skin of his teeth. His election as speaker gives him the power which he has used on all occasions to fix committees to suit his views. Of course, it is impossible to look for any change while Mr. Carlisle is speaker, but we may look for democratic reverses if the light opens on the line projected by Congressman Hiseock.

The people expected some relief when the democrats came into power. They expected, and they had a right to expect, that the rascals would be turned out. Their reasonable expectations in this have been partially disappointed. They expected that all useless offices would be abolished, that this internal revenue system would be repealed, and that all war measures would be dropped. They have been totally disappointed in this. They expected the silver question to be settled beyond a doubt, and yet congress has taken no decided step in that direction. We still have compulsory instead of free coinage, and yet the country is in as much danger of the demonetization of silver as in 1873, when the republicans were at the high-water mark of their popularity. So far as our own state is concerned, there is a restless apparent among our people that amounts almost to a desire to call public meetings. Congress is losing ground with the people. They believe it is higgling over small matters and overlooking grave ones. There will be more changes made in congress next time if the new body that meets in March does not make a better record than the first under a democratic administration.

## The Horrors of Rapid Transit.

We cannot recall a more grim and ghastly batch of railway horrors than the collection printed in our yesterday's issue.

There is a horrible fascination in the details of such disasters. It is impossible to skip a single line. Even when assured that the victims were all strangers to him, the reader greedily reads the story to the end. It seems to him that he can hear the awful roar and clatter of the collision, the shrieks of the sufferers and the sizzle of their burning flesh.

Every man feels a personal interest in a railway accident. We are a nation of travelers, and we know that the perils and the risks before us are sufficiently threatening to be worth estimating. On even the shortest trip a broken rail, a drunken engineer, the mistake of a train dispatcher, or the obstinacy of a cow may send us into eternity, mangled, roasted, shattered beyond recognition.

Perhaps we cannot have rapid transit without these drawbacks, and we are not willing to slacken our speed. There is a reckless side to our national character. When Jules Verne described an American engineer who backed his train half a mile from a shaky bridge to get a good headway, and then fairly flew over the tottering structure, barely touching the rails, and reaching the opposite side of the river just as the bridge tumbled in, he did not stretch his fancy to a violent extent. We cannot hope to get rid of this indifference to danger, but railway companies, officials and employees may be held to a stricter responsibility. When travelers are whirled along at the rate of sixty-three miles an hour they have a right to expect perfectly equipped roads, systems as regular as clockwork and employees as reliable as the hope of reward and the fear of punishment can make them. There is, then, but one hope for the traveling public, rigid legislation that will make accidents so expensive and dangerous to the railway companies that human wisdom and skill will be strained to the utmost to avoid them. As yet our lawmakers have scarcely touched the subject. If they will look into it they will find a field worthy of their statesmanship.

## The Crime of Being Homeless.

In the common jail in Richmond, a dark-faced, bright-eyed woman restlessly beats against the grated door of her cell, clamoring for the fresh air and liberty beyond. She might as well ask for the earth. Fresh air and liberty in this country may not be taxed, but they come under the head of privileges, and are far from being free for all. This woman may not be aware of it, but she is guilty of an atrocious crime, the crime of being without a home. She is from Egypt, and is seeking her daughter in Philadelphia. Ignorance of our language and inexperience in traveling carried her by mistake to Richmond. What could the police judge do under the circumstances? The woman was homeless and penniless, and she spoke a strange tongue. There was nothing to do but send her to jail. When her term was out she was discharged, but as imprisonment did not better her condition, it naturally followed that she was again brought before the judge. In order to prevent the entire fabric of society from crumbling about her ears, his honor sent the woman back to jail.

It is bad for the unfortunate stranger, and

some of our sentimentalists will be inclined to sympathize with the daughter who watches and waits for her mother. But all this is idle and useless. Civilization is a queer compound, and we must take the bitter along with the sweet.

WHEN everybody in the south is willing and anxious for northern capital to be invested here, the Courier-Journal intimates that northern capitalists have come south in order to play a skin game. This is very sad.

From the Courier-Journal's standpoint southern prosperity is a fraud because the south is not in favor of free-trade.

A newspaper correspondent has been up in the logging districts of Wisconsin and Michigan investigating the dens of infamy to which young girls are lured by disreputable men and women. It appears that the miners and men in the logging camps live a long distance from civilization, and that they patronize to a very liberal degree a miserable lot of dance houses established for their benefit. The occupants of the dance houses are women of the most debased class, but it is charged that a regular traffic has been carried on in innocent and helpless girls who are lured from home on various pretexts. It is said that stage-struck girls are the most common victims, as they readily consent to go to the logging districts when good positions are offered them. Of course they have no information touching the character of the logging districts as the "theatrical bureaus" point only rose-colored pictures. When the girls reach the camps their clothes are taken away and they are supplied with tight, and very soon sink to a depraved state under the influence of the "theater." Many girls have been lured away from their homes under promises of good positions, and when they reach the camps become prisoners in the dance houses and victims to the depraved passions of the miners and hands.

WALT WHITMAN has written his views about Tennessee. Our view is that the man was a better poet than the peer is.

SENATOR JONES will be a candidate before the Florida legislature for re-election to the senate. This is right. No man is more capable of looking after the interests of Florida in Detroit.

PHILADELPHIA is ahead of Atlanta. There were thirty-eight deaths at the grade-crossings in that city last year.

ALONG the Mississippi and Yazoo bottoms is a section known as the Swamp, which bids fair to become the Africa of America. Thousands of negroes from the hill country of Mississippi are going there, and in fact the stream of blacks has been flowing swampward for twelve months. Twenty-five thousand is the estimated number of blacks who have emigrated to the Swamp. "Labor agents" are encouraging the exodus. The agents have encountered the ill-will of the farmers, and in one county they were warned against using "undue influences to disorganize and carry away the labor of this community," and an executive committee of fifteen was appointed to watch on, in a becoming style, all such agents who refuse or neglect to comply with our modest but earnest demand.

A couple of days afterward some of these agents were waited on by the executive committee, and asked to leave the county. They refused. The committee consulted, and gave them just ten minutes to leave in. They understood the hint, and themselves emigrated. But, although successful in this, the planters were only a barren victory. The agents remained in, and "worked the country" from there, and got negroes in threes to act as their deputies and talk up the attractions and advantages of the Swamp, and the exodus instead of stopping with the banishment of the labor agents, has actually grown greater. The exodus fever strikes the colored brother once in a while, no matter where he is, and then there is no stopping him.

ACCORDING to the Courier-Journal, the south is a very poor place for the investment of capital, all such agents who refuse or neglect to comply with our modest but earnest demand. Everybody is so poor and no account that the money would be worse than thrown away. This sad condition of affairs appears to have been brought about by the absence of free trade, or something of that sort.

THE New York Evening Post is in favor of the repeal of the tobacco tax because it is a tax that mainly falls on the humble and the poor.

A MARYLAND man thinks he has invented a perpetual motion machine—just as thousands of cranks have thought of their contrivances in years gone by. The machine derives its motion from the attraction of gravity. A mechanical movement is placed on the wheel in such a way that the descending side is the heaviest. By the force of its action it keeps the wheel steadily in motion. The wheel is twenty-six inches in diameter by eight inches in thickness, and is mounted on a wooden frame resembling a gunstone frame. The wheel is keyed to a steel axle which rests on brass bearings. The motion is obtained by movable weights enclosed within the wheel. The inventor has had one of the machines at his house working steadily for the past three months. He labored twenty years over the invention, part of the time assisted by his son. It is his intention to exhibit the machine at an early day in Baltimore and other cities.

## PERSONS AND THINGS.

A carriage built for the triumphal entry—which never took place—of the Comte de Chambord into Paris is now the state carriage of the queen of Greece. She paid \$5,000 for it.

A CHICAGO drummer tells of a merchant in New York, who, being a heavy buyer, is well treated by the commercial traveler, and has many a cigar offered to him. He always declines them, saying, "I am a principled man, and I do not smoke in business hours; I'll light this after supper," and when he gets 100, puts them in a box and sends them to a friend on the Burlington road at half price.

The Duke of Westminster has sent \$500 to a charitable institution in London. As the duke receives over a million dollars a year in rents, and as the contribution was made up from the proceeds of the shilling entrance fees paid at Eton last year, the "duke" is entitled to great credit for his generosity.

At the recent white house reception Senator Pugh, of Alabama, was accompanied by about twenty-five young ladies, evidently students from some local seminary. As the senator entered the blue room the ladies, in a loud voice, announced "Senator Pugh and family."

MRS. CLEVELAND says she will take off her hat if other ladies will do the same at the theater. Now let men, please, who have no new performance and resist their desire to nibble off kernels in the lobbies—that is, unless the ladies will accompany them.

THERE was mourning in one Boston household when the Noche, beetle who promulgated in a jeweler's window last summer was found dead in his bed on Christmas morning. His three paper balloons had slipped off in the night, and he did not know enough to put them on his again or to call for assistance. The cold killed him; otherwise he might have been a good deal more successful in his business. His gold harness now hangs on a peg behind the door—Boston Herald.

FRANCE now has a total debt of about \$75,000,000, or twice as large as that of the United States at the close of the war, and six times as large as our present interest-bearing debt. The French debt is nearly \$300 per head of her population, while that of the United States is only \$100 per head. There is an interest charge of \$140,000,000 per year, besides annuities and other burdens not clearly stated, amounting to nearly as much more. The annual revenue from the people is

\$600,000,000, and yet that is insufficient to meet the necessities of the government.

It is said that the most beautiful woman in diplomatic circles in Washington, is Miss Virginia West, the eldest daughter of the British minister. Governor West, who does not marry, as she is by no means "a bit." One of her sisters, Flora, made her debut two years ago, and the other, Amelia, will formally enter society at the annual ball at the Legation Wednesday evening.

This season has come when the calendar's tricks sadly lessen men's chances for heaven. By remarks that they make as they write 'em.

When they should have put down 'em.

THE Final "S" in the Name of Douglas. From the Chicago Herald.

Stephen A. Douglas was always careful to spell his last name with one s. Nothing angling him more than to receive a letter containing a signature in which the name was spelled with two s's. The Little Giant's sensitiveness in this particular Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., said one day last week: "It was the double s abomination that once beat my father out of a seat in congress."

"Was he in 1847, when he was running for congress in a southern Illinois district against a man named Stewart. The contest was exciting despite the fact that the district was Douglas by a good big margin. When the Douglas tickets had been printed with the single and the double s, as father spelled his name with but one s it was held there being no law to the contrary that the ballots without the double s should be thrown out. This was done, and it was found that Stewart, the whig candidate, had a plurality of five votes."

Douglas was urged by his friends to contest the election, but the defeated candidate refused to entertain such an idea, saying that under no consideration would he be the beneficiary of so obvious a fraud. Father returned to his law office, while Stephen went to congress. Two years later, however, again received nomination for congress, and in the election which followed fairly moved southern Illinois with his rival. As before, several ballots bearing the double s were cast for father, but the law now required a single s on the vote. "Every one was counted for the man for whom it was thrown."

From what Douglas, Jr., says, it appears that he too is haunted by the double s. As is quite well known, the son of the Little Giant does a good deal of lecturing in the rural districts. On one of his tours through a neighboring state a few weeks ago, he entered a hotel in a small country town and sat down to warm himself beside a huge, old-fashioned stove. While he was thus passing the time away, a long, gawky chair whittler, who was sitting in one corner of the room, fired a load of tobacco juice against a leg of the stove, and asked the lecturer if he was going to attend the lecture that night.

"What lecture?" asked the person addressed, opening his eyes in a dreamy sort of way.

"Why, Douglas lectures at the hall. Better come along."

"Not by a sight," replied the sleepy man. "Do you suppose I'd sit in a hall for two hours just to hear a nigger tell what he thinks he knows?" Not much.

The "wise" man had confounded Mr. Douglas with Frederick Douglass, the negro orator who spells his name with two s's.

## The Chinese Diffusing Themselves Over Many Parts of the World.

From the Brooklyn Times.

"People have little idea," said A. R. Shattuck, who arrived in New York from Canton last week, "how rapidly the passion for emigrating is growing in China. The whole southern Asiatic coast and many of the Pacific islands are filling with Chinese. In spite of our prohibitory laws not a few Chinese manage to smuggle themselves into our country, and they are fairly swarming in many places. The Chinese are doing us a great deal of harm, and they are doing it in a very quiet way. In 1871 only a few thousand Chinese lived in Singapore. Today the new China town is the feature of the place. Singapore has now 80,000 Chinese residents, and last year 150,000 Chinese landed in the colony, in which he was offered his choice of weapons as well as locality."

He did not answer by mail as he was requested to, but the ensuing issue of his paper contained the following:

"The editor of the Rustler, having published an article concerning Colonel Bower, which the latter seemed offended at, was both astonished and dismayed to receive a challenge to a duel signed by the colonel, in which he was offered his choice of weapons as well as locality."

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## War Was Over.

From the Arkansas Traveler.

An old fellow with long hair and an face expressive of suspicion, was arrested for shooting at a United States soldier. It appeared from the evidence that the soldier was peacefully walking along a quiet street, when, suddenly, the long haired man sprang from behind a tree and fired at him. When he had been arraigned, and before the judge had asked a question concerning the case, he said:

"I don't expect no show, so what is the use of all this foolishness?"

"What do you mean?" the judge demanded.

"Well, I jest mean, that I never heard uv the yankees foolin' very long with our bushwhackers."

"The man is crazy," said the judge.

"I'll be blamed if I am!"

"Then what do you mean?"

"I am a rebel soldier, that's what I mean. Yes, an' I shot at that yankee jest the same as any uv the rest uv the boys would have done."

"My friend," said the judge, "is it possible that you do not know the war is over?"

"War's over?" the prisoner gasped.

"Yes, ended more than twenty years ago. Where have you been keeping yourself?"

The prisoner, thoroughly overcome, sat down. He was a man of about fifty years of age, with a weathered face, and a long, white beard. He was dressed in a simple, old-fashioned suit, and he looked like a man who had been through a great deal of hardship.

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## THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

# GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

Office General Manager.  
 Augusta, Ga., November 18th, 1888.  
 Commencing Sunday, 14th instant, the following  
 passenger schedule will be operated:  
 Trains run by 90th meridian time.

## FAST LINE.

### NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.

Leave Augusta.....	7 45 am
Leave Washington.....	7 20 am
Leave Athens.....	7 45 am
Leave Gainesville.....	8 55 am
Arrive Atlanta.....	1 00 pm

### NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.

Leave Atlanta.....	2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville.....	3 55 am
Arrive Athens.....	7 40 pm
Arrive Washington.....	7 20 pm
Arrive Augusta.....	8 15 pm

## DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

### NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.

L'Ve Atlanta.....	8 00 am
Ar Gainesville.....	8 25 pm
" Athens.....	3 30 pm
" Washington.....	2 20 pm
" Middlegeville.....	4 45 pm
" Macon.....	6 15 pm
" Augusta.....	3 35 pm

### NO. 3 WEST-DAILY.

L'Ve Augusta.....	10 50 am
" Macon.....	7 10 am
" Middlegeville.....	9 38 am
" Washington.....	11 20 am
" Athens.....	9 00 am
Ar Gainesville.....	8 25 pm
" Atlanta.....	6 45 pm

### NO. 4 EAST-DAILY.

L'Ve Atlanta.....	7 20 pm
Ar Augusta.....	6 00 am

### NO. 5 WEST-DAILY.

L'Ve Augusta.....	9 40 am
Ar Atlanta.....	6 10 am

### COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L'Ve Atlanta.....	6 10 pm
" Decatur.....	6 45 pm
Ar Covington.....	8 30 pm
" Ar Atlanta.....	7 55 am

### DECATUR TRAINS.

(Daily except Sundays.)

L'Ve Atlanta.....	9 00 am
Ar Decatur.....	9 30 am
" Ar Atlanta.....	10 15 am

### CLARKSTON TRAINS.

L'Ve Atlanta.....	12 10 pm
L'Ve Decatur.....	12 45 pm
Ar Clarkston.....	12 57 pm
" Ar Atlanta.....	2 23 pm

### MACON NIGHT EXPRESS (DAILY).

#### NO. 15—WESTWARD.

L'Ve Macon.....	12 30 am
Ar Macon.....	6 40 am

#### NO. 16—EASTWARD.

L'Ve Macon.....	6 30 pm
Ar Macon.....	11 00 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4, and 5 will, if signalled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Bearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points east, south, east, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Bearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points east and south east.

W. GREEN,  
Gen'l. Manager.

E. R. DORSEY,  
Chf. Pass. Agent.

(GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—MRS. L. C. FITZ)  
 (I general has applied for exemption of person and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 25th day of January, 1889, at my office, W. L. CALHOUN.)

24 W. L. CALHOUN, Clerk.

19







New Orleans LINE.

REPORT, VIA MONT  
daily trains and Pull  
between Atlanta and New

December 28, 1886

No. 52. No. 4.  
Daily. Daily.

pm 12 20 am 5 05 pm  
pm 1 05 am 6 14 pm  
pm 1 17 am 6 26 pm  
pm 1 49 am 6 58 pm  
pm 2 17 am 7 26 pm  
pm 3 00 am 8 10 pm  
pm 3 32 am 8 42 pm  
pm 4 21 am 9 31 pm

pm 11 01 am  
pm 6 45 am  
pm 2 00 pm  
pm 7 30 pm

No. 55. No. 1.  
Daily. Daily.

pm 1 55 am 7 00 pm  
pm 1 20 pm 7 05 pm  
pm 7 05 am 10 20 am  
pm 10 20 am 1 10 pm  
pm 1 10 pm 3 30 pm  
pm 1 41 pm 7 00 pm  
pm 12 12 am 7 35 am  
pm 12 25 am 7 50 am  
pm 12 52 am 8 20 am  
pm 1 11 am 8 54 am  
pm 1 31 am 9 11 am  
pm 2 13 am 10 10 am

ND SHIRVEPORT.

No. 5. No. 54.

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ND SHIRVEPORT.

THE CONSTITUTION.  
EVENTS FOR TODAY.

AMUSEMENTS—  
OPERA HOUSE—"LIGHTS OF LONDON," AT  
MATINEE AND TONIGHT.  
FULTON LODGE No. 216, F. A. M., AT 7 P. M.  
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,  
TODAY.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pavement Paragraphs and News of Interest  
Picked up by the Constitution Reporters.

PAID FOR HIS DEBK.—John Botlinger, the  
negro who was arrested night before last be-  
cause of his drunk on Terry street, was fined  
\$7 and cost in police court yesterday morning.

THE BOARD ORGANIZES.—The new board of  
firemen convened yesterday afternoon in the  
office of the chief of the department and  
effected an organization. The usual monthly  
business was transacted.

THE GOVERNMENT WINS.—In the United  
States circuit court yesterday, the case of the  
government against W. N. Haynes and others,  
for the recovery of the cabbing Wheeler, was  
argued, and a verdict was given for the  
plaintiff.

FIND ONE HUNDRED.—The case made on  
the 3rd of last December against Judge  
Werner for violating the prohibition law was  
called before Judge Anderson during the ses-  
sion of police court. The evidence indicated  
that he had been disposed of at the wine  
room, and a fine of one hundred dollars was  
imposed. The defendants appealed the case.

ACQUITTED ON TWO CHARGES.—The case of  
Virgil T. Stephens, the storekeeper and gaffer  
at the distillery of Nute Wheeler, in Cherokee  
county, indicted for cabbing Wheeler, was  
tried yesterday in the United States circuit  
court, and a verdict of "not guilty" was ren-  
dered. The same defendant was tried on the  
charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons,  
and a similar verdict was had.

FIVE WARRIORS.—A party of five Indians  
passed through Atlanta yesterday en route to  
the Indian reservation in the territory. They  
were attired in full warrior costume, less the  
paint. They came up from Mobile, where  
they were engaged for cabbing Wheeler, and  
which they had been one of the leading at-  
tractions for some time past. During their  
short stay at the union passenger depot the  
warriors attracted much attention, which  
seemed to please them greatly.

REMOVING CASES TO THE STATE COURTS.  
In the United States circuit court yesterday  
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DIED IN A CELL.

A CRAZY NEGRO BREATHES HIS  
LAST IN PRISON.

Abe Lumpkin, the crazy negro, who was  
arrested night before last on Cain street, died  
yesterday afternoon, in cell No. 5, at police  
headquarters.

The immediate cause of Lumpkin's death is  
yet unknown.

One night last week the negro was found  
secreted in the basement of Sid Holland's  
residence, on Hunter street, and was arrested  
and locked up at the city prison. At the time  
of Lumpkin's incarceration it was thought  
that he had been trying to burglarize the  
house, and the charge of burglary was  
preferred against him.

On the next day friends of the prisoner ap-  
peared at police headquarters and informed Chief  
Conolly that Lumpkin was crazy, and that  
his lunacy had been caused by a severe lick on  
the head. The chief instructed the negro's  
friends that he would not release him unless  
they would agree to change him with lunacy  
and have him taken before the ordinary for  
trial. The friends agreed to do so, and the ne-  
gro was released. On Tuesday night he turned  
up in Cain street, and his arrest became a ne-  
cessity. He was placed in cell 5  
about midnight, and was soon  
asleep. Yesterday morning when  
the prisoners were being breakfasted Lumpkin  
was moving about in his cell. Later in the  
day, about one o'clock, he was seen lying down  
on the floor, apparently asleep, but no at-  
tention was paid to him.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the jan-  
itor started on his morning work and finished  
after cell until he reached the one in which  
Lumpkin was confined. The darky  
was still lying flat on his back when the jan-  
itor entered. The janitor thought Lumpkin  
was asleep and called him by name, thinking it  
would arouse him. The darky did not move,  
and the janitor caught the man by the arm to  
shake him. This had no effect, and an exami-  
nation revealed the fact that he was dead.

Immediately after Lumpkin's death was as-  
certained his friends were notified. The body  
was removed from the cell into a large room  
in the rear of the prison, where it will remain  
until an inquest can be held this morning.  
Lumpkin was once a waiter in the Atlanta  
hotel, and about two years ago was struck on  
the head with a dish tray by another waiter  
with whom he was fighting. The lick was a  
severe one, and since receiving it Lumpkin  
has never been the same man. It is thought  
that the blow was the indirect cause of the  
negro's death.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs. Brown's  
Baccharia Tonic, like all really good medi-  
cines, is frequently limited. The genuine are sold  
only in boxes.

THE COUNTY ELECTION.

A Quiet Day and a Small Vote.—R. O.  
Haynes Elected Coroner.

The election passed off so quietly yesterday  
that only a few persons knew it was in progress,  
and resulted in the election of the entire demo-  
cratic ticket.

The day was clear and cool, and a large vote  
could have been polled had the voters been  
registered. Everybody had absolute confidence  
in the election of the entire ticket, and in their  
over-confidence came very near losing one of  
the nominees.

The voting in the city was done at the court  
house and on North Broad street. At neither  
place was any interest manifested. Only  
four hundred and forty  
votes were cast in the city, 281 in south At-  
lanta, and 152 in north Atlanta. R. O. Haynes,  
the coroner, who was the only candidate on  
the ticket who had opposition, won the court-  
house all day watching the work. Mr. Lea,  
his opponent, was there too, working for  
defeat. At the north Atlanta poll, Mr. Gus  
Haynes watched his brother's interest. At one  
time in the afternoon it was thought that Mr.  
Haynes would be defeated, and runners were  
sent out to bring in merchants and others who  
had registered. When the polls closed, how-  
ever, Mr. Haynes was found to have been re-  
lected. The following table shows the result  
as far as heard from:

CANDIDATES.

Only sixteen votes were polled in West End.  
At the primary the Ormond ticket for clerk  
lost the Strong ticket by a large majority and  
on yesterday the same thing was repeated, the  
withstanding the fact that there was no Or-  
mond ticket in the race. At Cook's Mr. Lee  
beat Mr. Haynes by thirty-two to two.

The entire vote of the county will be con-  
sidered at the courthouse by the county demo-  
cratic executive committee, today at twelve  
o'clock.

Colgate's "New" Soap  
Washes better and lasts longer than any  
other. See big advertisement next Wednes-  
day.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

Mr. Alonzo Richardson Leads Miss Zella  
Richmond to the Altar.

Miss Zella Richmond was united in marriage  
to Mr. Alonzo Richardson yesterday afternoon  
at three and one-half o'clock, at the home of  
the bride's parents, 59 Walker street, the Rev.  
Dr. Lee, of Trinity church, officiating. The  
ceremony was witnessed by the relatives and  
a few intimate friends of the family only, and  
was impressive and beautiful. The bride



